

Capital - Labor - Farmer Post-War Unity Vital; Wallace

THE UNION REPUBLICS
By James S. Allen
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM



★ ★ 2 Star Edition

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MARINES MOP UP KWAJALEIN ATOLL; SOVIETS POUND TRAPPED NAZIS

Senate Rejects Taft Attack on Soldier Ballot

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—By a 46 to 42 vote, the Senate today rejected the Taft bill, a amendment to kill a federal ballot for servicemen.

The Taft amendment would have reimposed poll tax and registration requirements for servicemen and have permitted an unworkable federal ballot by postcard application only if the states had not met certain qualifications.

Voting against this amendment were 36 Democrats, a handful of Republicans and one Wisconsin Progressive.

Lining up for the Taft amendment were 23 Republicans and 19 Democrats.

Seven Southern Senators broke with the State's Rights forces to defeat the Taft amendment. They were Andrews and Pepper of Florida, Maybank of South Carolina, Radcliffe and Tydings of Maryland, Blonder of Louisiana and Stewart of Tennessee.

Senator Scott Lucas of Illinois, who has led the fight for a federal ballot and Majority Leader Alben Barkley expressed confidence tonight that they now have the votes in the Senate to win.

BATTLE NOT OVER

This means that last night's riotous session of the House which rejected the Worley federal ballot bill by a 224 to 168 vote and then passed the Rankin State's Rights bill did not end the congressional battle over the right of servicemen to vote.

As a matter of fact, the fight just appears to be beginning with a likelihood that the House and the Senate will be deadlocked and that both bodies will again get a chance to vote.

The Senate is expected to approve tomorrow or Monday the Lucas-Green bill as modified by the Danner amendment which provides for a federal ballot only for servicemen overseas and for servicemen of the common man."

Franco Sends Nazis Colombia Platinum

(Special to Daily Worker)

BOGOTA, Feb. 4.—The Nazi war machine is receiving as much as 45 per cent of Colombia's platinum output by transhipment from Spain via Argentina, it was revealed here this week by the Confederation of Colombian Workers (CTC). Although the government stipulates that all platinum must be sold to the Bank of the Republic, which controls distribution and exportation, Nazi and Falange agents have succeeded in cornering almost half of the production of this vital war material by paying higher prices.

Wallace Warns of Post-War Fascism

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4 (UP).—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace warned tonight that a post-war struggle for power among "the Big Three—Big Business, Big Labor and Big Agriculture"—might bring fascism" to this country.

He told 5,000 persons at a win-the-war rally that returning servicemen would be incensed by the spectacle of special interests scrambling for preferment, and added that the "disgust" inspired in servicemen by pressure-group politics could, "if wrongly channeled," lead to a new kind of fascism.

To work together without slipping into an American fascism will be the central problem of post-war democracy," Wallace said.

Discussing "what America wants," Wallace described post-war aims of workers, businessmen, farmers and returning servicemen and said they had fused into a general desire for "dominance."

"Our dominant want is for an efficiently functioning economy—full employment of labor, capital and technologies; a balanced development of all regions; the preservation of genuine free enterprise and competition to assure progress and a rising standard of living; the avoidance of business ups and downs, and no exploitation of labor, capital or agriculture," he said.

Wallace predicted a "serious conflict" of "the Big Three" unless they all recognize "the superior claims of the general welfare of the common man."

POST-WAR PROBLEMS

"Each of the Big Three has unprecedented power at the present time," he continued. "Each is faced with serious post-war worries. Each will be tempted to try to profit at the expense of the other two when the post-war boom breaks. Each can save itself only if it learns to work with the other two and with government in terms of the general welfare."

Organized labor has come of age, Wallace said, and has become a responsible partner of management in operating industry and trade. Thousands of workers, he added, have contributed ideas to improve efficiency, output and quality of products and save time and costs.

"Labor during the war has enjoyed cooperating with management

(Continued on Page 4)

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Congress and YOU--

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.
SOLDIERS' VOTE: The House has rejected the Worley federal ballot bill and approved the Rankin State's Rights bill described as a "fraud" by the President. But the Senate is now reasonably certain to approve a modified federal ballot measure. This means that the issue will go to conference between House and Senate committees, and that another roll call vote will take place in both the House and Senate. The big problem now is changing the situation in the House which voted 224 to 168 against the Worley bill. So tell your Congressman that you expect him to support the Senate version of the Soldier Vote bill.

which includes a federal ballot when the issue again hits the House floor.

SUBSIDIES: This issue will come up in the Senate probably next week. Let your Senators know that you oppose the Bank-head bill to ban subsidies and favor retention of the administration's subsidy program.

LYNCH BILL: This measure to outlaw anti-Semitic propaganda through the mail has been approved by a House Post Office and Post Roads Subcommittee, but is stymied in the full committee. Tell Rep. Thomas Burch of Virginia, chairman of the Post Office and Post Roads Committee, and all other committee members that you want action on the Lynch bill.

(Continued on Page 2)

Detroit CIO Hits Hoffman Treason

(Special to Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Feb. 4.—The powerful Wayne County CIO Council which embraces the big unions of the war industries in this area last night called upon U.S. Attorney General Francis Biddle to "institute immediate charges of treason against Rep. Clare Hoffman," for the latter's recent call for an "armed march" on Washington.

This fascist-minded Congressman has thus climaxed a long record of pre-fascist activities and by such seditious incitements has laid himself open to immediate federal action under the Espionage Act which placed such utterances as this, in wartime, as treason and aid to the enemy."

The CIO Council also urged a movement to seek impeachment of Hoffman if the case did not succeed, a survey of opinion of the City Council indicated yesterday.

Name Kluxer Aid To Detroit Jury

(Special to Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Feb. 4.—Information was received by the Civil Rights Federation that the notorious Ku Klux Klan "Nightshirt Charlie" Spare was appointed an Investigator for the Lansing Grand Jury.

Spare was Grand Exalted Cyclops of the National Ku Klux Klan and Grand Klans of the Michigan Order for a number of years.

In a telegram to Judge Leland Carr, presiding Judge in Lansing, Jack Raskin, Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Federation de-

manded that Spare be immediately discharged. He was urged to ascertain the manner in which Spare was hired, and to make a public report to the people of Michigan.

The text of the telegram follows:

We have just received information that one of the investigators of the Grand Jury is Charles Spare.

"Spare was Grand Exalted Cyclops of the National Ku Klux Klan and Grand Klans of the Michigan Order for a number of years. During this period the KKK collaborated with the German American Bund and other subversive organizations. More recently, Spare organized the United Sons of America to carry on the activities of the Klan. This organization has been principally engaged in fostering and disseminating race prejudice and inciting race hatreds. During Spare's career in these un-American activities, he has been arrested by the police on a number of occasions. We cannot understand how an official Grand Jury could hire a person as an investigator with Spare's background.

LAID OVER

The Cacchione resolution calling for dismissal of Drew from the Police Department was laid over at a rules committee meeting yesterday afternoon at Cacchione's own request. He told the committee he preferred to await action of the Mayor on the Council's adopted resolution before pressing for further action.

Plans for further councilmanic action on the matter, therefore, will be affected one way or another by the Mayor's action or inaction or the Council's earlier request.

Councilman Michael J. Quill, Bronx Independent Laborite, and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Manhattan Communist, have expressed their approval of the Isaacs plan. Other members of the minority—Minority Leader Genevieve B. Earle, Councilwoman Gertrude W. Klein and Councilman A. J. Phillips—have been extremely cagey on the subject and have been inclined toward the policy of letting "sleeping dogs lie."

This opinion is evident on the majority side of the house too. But there, also, there is divided opinion.

Councilmen Edward Vogel and

(Continued on Page 2)

End Jim Crow, FDR Asks Boilermakers

By Herbert Benjamin

(Special to Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—President Roosevelt, in an unprecedented direct personal appeal, has called upon the AFL International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, now in convention here, to end its policy of discrimination.

The Boilermakers is one of the few big unions in America

which still refuse Negroes full membership and relegates them to "auxiliary" or segregated lodges. Several delegates are instructed to speak at this convention to end the Jim Crow. The issue is also being brought simultaneously in the courts in Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Providence, R. I.

A thousand delegates, spokesman for 350,000 workers in vital war production, heard the President's letter read by Joseph A. Franklin, union president, and greeted it with applause.

F. D. R.'S LETTER

This is the year of supreme effort in our national history," the President wrote. "Nothing must be left undone which can further the progress of the great military movement which we planned. We shall need every man and every man's military labor. Our war production requires that every worker capable of serving his country be permitted to serve regardless of creed, race or national origin.

"This fascist-minded Congress has thus climaxed a long record of pre-fascist activities and by such seditious incitements has laid himself open to immediate federal action under the Espionage Act which placed such utterances as this, in wartime, as treason and aid to the enemy."

The CIO Council also urged a movement to seek impeachment of Hoffman if the case did not succeed, a survey of opinion of the City Council indicated yesterday.

**Nazi Drive Below
Rome Repulsed**

Nazi Drive Below Rome Repulsed

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiens, Feb. 4 (UP).—The Germans have launched their long expected attempt to drive into the sea the Allied invaders below Rome but they have been thrown back four times with heavy losses, it was officially announced today. The Nazi "big push" had started—and stopped.

On the main Fifth Army front 45 miles to the southeast, American troops stormed across Cassino's shell-pitted streets and again only to be thrown back by strong German forces desperately defending the key town. The battle raged throughout yesterday and today with furious attacks and counter-attacks punctuated by a thundering artillery duel.

Determined that there shall be no "Italian Dieppe," the Allied invasion forces strongly repulsed four separate attacks on the heart of their invasion spearhead.

They were in the V-shaped area formed by the roads from Anzio to Albano and from Netuno to Cisterna. Three were against the British, north of the village of Padiglione, and the fourth—the climaxing five days of bitter fighting—was against the Americans directly west of Cisterna.

The Germans opened their counter-attacks by putting down heavy artillery barrages. These were accompanied by repeated aerial attacks in which German planes lit in evidence until the counter-offensive was launched—bombed and strafed the Allied forces as the German advance got under way.

**1,100 U. S. Planes
Flatten Frankfort**

Great Lagoon Shelters American Warships

U. S. PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Feb. 4 (UP).—The Marines have cleaned up all but a handful of the dazed Japanese at the northern end of the Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshalls, and the army with the aid of strong mechanized equipment, is making good progress against the Japanese at the southern end, dispatches said today.

Rear Admiral Richmond Kelly Turner, commanding all amphibious operations in the bold Marshalls invasion, revealed that all troop transports and many of their supporting warships are now concentrated in the great Kwajalein lagoon, surrounded by the largest island in the world.

**Soviet Wiping
Out Trapped Foe**

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UP).—Two powerful Soviet Armies began a "battle of annihilation" today against 100,000 Germans trapped in the Middle Dnieper River pocket, capturing several new towns and destroying 72 Nazi transport planes operating in the area, Moscow announced tonight.

All dispatches emphasized the demoralization of the Japanese on Kwajalein, almost crazed by the incessant bombardment by warships, planes and land-based artillery.

The Fourth Marine Division on Roi, Namur and adjacent islets at the northern end of the atoll were now cleared of Japanese resistance. Several delegations are instructed to speak at this convention to end the Jim Crow. The issue is also being brought simultaneously in the courts in Los Angeles, Portland, Ore., and Providence, R. I.

A thousand delegates, spokesman for 350,000 workers in vital war production, heard the President's letter read by Joseph A. Franklin, union president, and greeted it with applause.

Light Artillery, Mortars, Flame Throwers and Gasocoex Were Sent into Action as the Marines Got to Close Quarters, Attacking the Half-Ruined Enemy Concrete Pill Boxes.

Most of the enemy troops hid, awaiting death, dispatches said, and only a few tried to break out of encirclement.

The Japanese as usual were tough. Some crawled at night back into their wrecked pill boxes and the Marines had to kill them there. A sergeant killed single handed with his Garand rifle six Japanese who snaked back into one dugout.

First Sgt. Archie Vale, 45, Grand Junction, Colo., killed 12 Japanese, including three officers, with hand grenades.

**1,100 U. S. Planes
Flatten Frankfort**

LONDON, Feb. 4 (UP).—An air armada of probably 1,100 American heavy bombers and fighters struck the estuary of the Narva River, nine miles northwest of Narva, where Stockholm dispatches said the Soviets were fighting at the gates of the city.

Other Red Army troops smashed along the east shore of Lake Peipus to win a number of towns, none of them identified by Moscow's broadcast war bulletin.

The German High Command, according to the Berlin radio, announced that two battalions of Soviet troops already had crossed the frozen Narva estuary and were battling against German reserves.

Berlin also said the Soviets were attacking east of Narva.

The main target was Frankfort, German rail and industrial city which had been hit only last Saturday by the greatest force of American planes ever to attack a single German objective—more than 1,500 bombers and fighters. Other targets in western Germany also were attacked today, a communiqué said tonight.

Twenty-one bombers and one fighter were missing from today's assault. Twelve enemy aircraft were shot down, eight by bomber gunners and four by fighters.

While the British-based heavy bombers of Lt. Gen. Carl Spaatz's U. S. Strategic Air Forces in Europe carried out their seventh mission in eight days, a round-the-clock aerial offensive against the invasion coast of northern France went into its third straight day as British fighter-bombers attacked military objectives throughout the day.

**Edgar Masters
III and Destitute**

Ill and penniless, Edgar Lee Masters, 73, one of America's greatest poets, was given hospital care recently through the intervention of the Authors' League, it was learned yesterday.

Masters, author of *Spoon River Anthology*, is now convalescing at Hillcrest Manor in the Riverdale section of the Bronx, where he is receiving treatment.

The noted author was in Bellevue in a ward when the Authors' League learned of his plight and had him removed to Park East Hospital where he was treated from Dec. 31 to Jan. 11 for pneumonia and malnutrition.

Hitler Sends Rytis Cordial Message

(By United Press)

The German Radio said Friday that Hitler had sent a "cordially worded telegram" to Finnish President Risto Rytis on the occasion of his birthday.

The Korsun Trap

By a Veteran Commander

THE armies of Generals Vatutin and Konev (the First and Second Ukrainian Fronts) have closed a trap on German divisions in the area of Korsun (see map).

Vatutin's left flank struck southward from Belya Tserkov toward Shpol and Konev's right flank struck westward toward the same place. Both armies marched approximately 45 miles in a few days and, breaking through a highly fortified area, met somewhere on the railroad between Shpol and Khrustivka. This happened while the Germans were throwing their reserves into the battle northwest of Khrustivka and southeast of Zhashkov (see map, big arrows). Again the German command was fooled, out-generalized and out-maneuvered.

On the War Fronts

The trap appears pretty solid with its southwestern "wall" about 25 miles thick. The entrapped area has the shape of a heart and its center is in the historic tenth century town of Korsun. The area of the trap is approximately 1,300 square miles.



and it contains nine German infantry divisions and one tank division. The papers talk about 150,000 men trapped. This is perhaps an exaggeration because it is hardly probable that the mauled enemy divisions are at full battle strength. One hundred thousand men look more probable to us, including corps and army contingents (those outside the divisions, such as corps artillery and engineers, transport, signal, police, etc.).

From last report the trapped Germans are wandering aimlessly around and have lost all cohesion.

Far to the north the Red Army has deeply outflanked Nava and is spreading along the Narva River and along the eastern shore of Lake Peipus.

There is no specific news of the progress of the Luga trap, except that it is slowly tightening. Let us remember that the Soviet High Command did not give the slightest advance hint of the forthcoming entrapment at Korsun, either.

The German announcement of the evacuation of Rovno and Luck frankly puzzles us. It seems almost impossible that the Red Army should have managed to push forward some 45 miles from Kostopol or Stepan (where it was last reported about two weeks ago) without the advance not even being mentioned in the communiques. On the other hand, it is hardly likely that the Germans would have made a strategic withdrawal precisely at a point where the Red Army had pushed a salient. The hypothesis that the Germans are trying to "lure" the Russians into a trap is hardly valid either, thanks to the cooperation of the Rovno partisans (the Polish "suitcase" government notwithstanding), the Red Army Command knows exactly what is happening in the German rear and why.

THE aerial offensive against Germany was resumed after a four-day lull. More than 1,000 big bombers and fighters struck at Wilhelmshaven and Bremen.

The Germans still hold Cassino and that famous "Gustav Line" and are reported to be preparing to strike a big blow at our beachhead. There American troops are reported to be applying the finishing touches to the process of snapping off the Apollon Way. This puzzles us because we were under the impression that it had been snapped off. We must have been reading some of those headlines!

THE situation on Kwajalein seems to be developing in a very satisfactory way. It is not expected that the Japanese High Seas Fleet will mix it up with us before we begin an attack on Truk. Our losses on Kwajalein were only 27 killed, while the Japanese lost 1,250 killed. We wonder what Mr. Hanson W. Baldwin will say now, he who always doubted that the Red Army could be losing less men than the Germans "when attacking." A ratio of 3:2 used to make him go into orgies of doubt. What will he say of a ratio of 48:1 in favor of the attackers? Tsk, tsk . . .

TWU Greets Phila. Transit Poll Decision

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—The Transport Workers Union hailed as a tremendous victory today's decision by the State Labor Relations Board granting an election among the 10,000 workers on the Philadelphia Transportation Company. The election, date of which will be fixed after ten days time has elapsed for filing exceptions, will be held in three units as requested by the CIO—maintenance, transportation and general office.

In a half hour conference with the Mayor of Philadelphia, Michael Quill, New York Councilman and International President of the Transport Workers Union, pledged to Mayor Samuels and the people of Philadelphia efficient and uninterrupted service and every greater efforts to contribute to the nation's war effort for speedy and total victory.

Two other unions will be on the ballot, the AFL Brotherhood and the PRT Employees, the company union, whose contract expires Feb. 10. The election is considered the most important in this area since the CIO cracked the Pew open shop stronghold as Sun Ship last June.

The CIO has been demanding an election since last July and has charged the company with stalling the wild myth proclaimed

and throwing up smoke screens to try and divide the workers.

Recently the Smith Committee stepped into the picture when it held a hearing in Washington, where Smith and Hoffman led an attack against the war powers of the President and openly indicted the company and company union to strike rather than obey the order of the President's committee to stop discrimination against Negroes.

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Farley Hand Seen in Anti-FDR Cabal

Harry Woodring Is Front Man For Disrupters

By Mac Gordon

James A. Farley is still muttering that the "people are tired of being kicked around by the 'New Deal,'" according to a United Press dispatch from Denver.

This was Farley's comment after Republican Joe R. Hanley won a decisive victory in the contest for the New York Lieutenant-Governorship last fall.

His Denver statement enlarged on this slightly by adding that "it is up to the American people to say when they have had enough pushing around by the bureaucrats." The "New Deal," Farley suggested, is in its last days.

The New York State chairman of the Democratic Party is by no means confining his politics to grumbling. Reports from Chicago indicate that he is very much involved in the national conference of anti-Roosevelt Democrats scheduled to take place in that city within the next sixty days.

WOODRING THE FRONT

The man who is publicly leading the attempted anti-FDR movement within the Democratic Party is Harry H. Woodring, former Secretary of War in Roosevelt's Cabinet who resigned as a result of differences with the President's foreign policies. Woodring is what is known as a "pre-Pearl Harbor isolationist," frequently a term for present-day disfavored.

In making public the call for the anti-FDR conference, the purpose of which is to canvass the possibility of putting up a candidate against the President at the Democratic convention, Woodring proposes Secretary of State Cordell Hull as his candidate. This is considered largely a tactical move to try to split the Administration since Hull is scarcely, if only from the point of view of age, a likely candidate.

Woodring's alternative candidates are James A. Farley, Senator Harry F. Byrd and Senator Walter F. George. The latter two are among the leading poll-tax foes of the President.

HELPED GOP

Farley's anti-Roosevelt statements and his undoubted complicity in the Woodring revolt are a pose for New York State Democrats. As chairman of the party in the nation's most important state, he has already been of enormous assistance to the Republicans.

In 1942, by forcing through the nomination of John J. Bennett as candidate for Governor and thereby splitting the Democratic-ALP coalition, he turned the state over to Thomas E. Dewey and the GOP. Last year, the kind of campaign he conducted for the Lieutenant-Governor gubernatorial candidate, William N. Haskell was calculated to strengthen the GOP hold.

He still leads the party in the state today, and there is the danger that the Democrats will go into the all-important 1944 campaign for President and for Congress under the leadership of a man who publicly says he wants the President defeated.

DEMORALIZED

Rocketed by scandal and under relentless prosecution by Governor Dewey in two important counties—Albany and New York, the Democratic state organization is today in somewhat demoralized condition.

The Democratic legislative leadership has been supine and inept, with no clear program and little apparent desire to seize the openings presented by Dewey for exposing his reactionary policies to the public.

Much of this, of course, is due to Farley's "leadership." Its effect upon the 1944 election is obvious.

What is involved in these elections is not only the major question of carrying the state for the President, a tough enough job in itself. There will also be elections for Congress and the State Legislature.

The present state Congressional delegation includes 24 Democrats and 21 Republicans. Outside of New York City every Congressman except William T. Byrnes of Albany is a Republican. Yet it is entirely possible to elect Democratic-ALP candidates in Buffalo, Rochester and in a few other spots upstate, provided there is the proper candidate, organization and activity.

The weakness of the Democratic party puts a greater burden of responsibility on the labor movement, both in organizing its electoral work and in conducting a campaign against the Dewey program in the Legislature.

It appears to be essential, too, however, for labor and the pro-FDR forces in the Democratic Party to begin to canvass the question of the situation within the state organization of the Democratic Party and Farley's continued chairmanship of that party.

House Body Gives Post Office Billions

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (UP)—The House Appropriations Committee today cut \$22,783,711 from a combined Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill, allowing \$212,822,089 for the Treasury and \$1,105,697,933 for the Post Office Department for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Aged Postal Workers Find CIO Benefactor

A CIO union came to the rescue of 4,000 elderly former Postal Telegraph workers yesterday and prevented the abrupt cancellation of insurance policies on which they've been paying premiums for as long as 15 years.

The workers, most of them over 50 and some of them nearing 70, took the premiums out while they worked for Postal. Postal merged with Western Union. A few weeks ago, notice went out to all the policyholders that effective Jan. 31, all policies were cancelled.

A two-months stay on the cancellation was won yesterday by the CIO American Communications Association, union which speaks for the ex-Postal workers.

ACA brought the case before the National Labor Relations Board, first case of its kind that the board has ever held. A hearing was held yesterday at NLRB offices, 120 Wall St. here.

Victor Rabinowitz, union attorney, argued that terms of the Postal-Western Union merger provided that Postal workers were not to lose any of the benefits they formerly enjoyed.

Rabinowitz also showed Guy Farmer and Don Bent, NLRB hearing officers, a letter from James Lawrence Fly, Federal Communications Commission chairman, which said that cancellation would harm labor morale and impair war communications.

Farmer is assistant general counsel of the NLRB and Bent is its executive secretary.

After a short preliminary discussion, officials of Western Union and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., which carries the policies, agreed to the two-month stay, pending a final adjudication of the case.

The board will hold a public hearing on the matter in Washington March 2 and ACA will bring unionists affected from all over the country to testify.

Workers paid 60 cents per thousand dollars of insurance per month on the policies and Postal paid \$1 cents per worker per month. Although some policies provided disability benefits, most were for \$1,500 death benefits. Forty policy holders attended the hearing.

The scheme, a voluntary plan, has been in effect 15 years at Postal and most workers had let other insurance lapse, keeping only this, Rabinowitz told the hearing officers. Western Union never had a like plan for its workers and doesn't intend to have one, by what Ralph H. Klimball, vice president in charge of labor relations, testified.

The order, signed by Chief Judge Irving Lehman of the Court of Appeals, is returnable Feb. 14. Breitel said Dewey granted the respite after being informed by the Court of Appeals clerk that the motion for reargument probably would not be decided until Feb. 22.

Dewey Grants Lepke Respite

ALBANY, Feb. 4 (UP)—Gov.

Thomas E. Dewey has granted a respite until the week beginning Feb. 26, in the cases of Louis (Lepke) Buchalter, Emanuel Weiss and Louis Capone, pending determination of a show cause order for resumption of their appeals.

Buchalter and his two henchmen were sentenced to death for the 1936 slaying of a Brooklyn storekeeper, Joseph Rosenthal.

The order, signed by Chief Judge

Irving Lehman of the Court of Appeals, is returnable Feb. 14. Breitel said Dewey granted the respite after being informed by the Court of Appeals clerk that the motion for reargument probably would not be decided until Feb. 22.

Post-War Unity Vital, Says Wallace

(Continued from Page 1)

ment in doing a real production job," he declared. "We must never again let such a rich source of national wealth go un-tapped."

Farmers, seeking bargaining power equivalent to that of labor and industry, have "learned the Washington lobby game," Wallace said.

"They intend to use federal power to hold up farm prices after the war," he said and warned against "some false farm leaders" who use the lobbying power to help business against labor and who fail to realize that farm prices can be maintained "only if labor is fully employed at high wages."

HUMAN RIGHTS

He scored those big businessmen from "put Wall Street first and the nation second . . . property rights first and human rights second."

"They will fight with unrelenting hatred through press, radio, demagogues and lobbyist every national and state government which puts human rights above property rights," he said.

"By free enterprise this type of

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End Jim Crow, FDR Asks Boilermakers

(Continued from Page 1)

action officers will recommend is not yet known.

NO ACTION YET

Delegates who plan to move for abolition of the segregated auxiliaries did not raise the question during discussion on a law committee report which touched on the matter. The law committee proposal not only fails to abolish auxiliaries but proposes to give them constitutional authority. Only change recommended on membership resolutions so far would omit the word "male."

The officers' report contained ominous references to the auxiliaries with which it deals extensively. Denying that discrimination is practiced, the report said these lodges were under repeated attack merely because this is "the sounding board that is used by the advocates of racial equality and social equality," which it said was "not the function of this brotherhood."

It was considered significant, too,

that while no direct reply was made to President Roosevelt's letter, a special resolution was presented this morning bitterly denouncing the proposal for a National Service Act in a spirit critical of the President.

This lengthy resolution was presented by Charles J. MacCowan, international vice-president, who is being groomed to replace President Franklin, who was retired with the title President Emeritus Tuesday.

FOURTH TERM

Rank and file delegates, who have already staged a number of unsuccessful revolts against the convention and union leadership, appear to favor strong resolutions calling for President Roosevelt's re-election to a fourth term, believing this is also the position of their officers. They regard such resolutions as were adopted today as merely expressing opposition to a labor draft and a means of increasing political bargaining power.

Those directing the convention appear to be unwilling to permit expression of rank and file sentiment on basic issues and have even attempted to intimidate delegates by resorting to red-baiting for which they subsequently apologized by expunging their own remarks from the record.

Raps Congress On Soldier Vote

A Louisiana boy, Harry A. Morgan, vice-president of the CIO American Communications Association, yesterday sent a stinging rebuke to Congressmen from his home state because they refused to stand and be counted on the soldier vote bill.

Their refusal, Morgan told the Representatives, puts them in the category of the "well-known jellies."

The union leader spoke for radio officers in the merchant marine. "I wonder could you look a seaman straight in the eye, particularly one who has spent up to 60 days on a life raft," he wrote.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

Wallace praised business more interested in serving humanity than in making money for money's sake. Such men know, he added, that "even from the standpoint of serving humanity, it is necessary to make a reasonable profit if this private enterprise economy of ours is to survive."

4th WARLOAN

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BACK THE ATTACK

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Union Lookout

With all the ballyhoo raging about the phony "Equal Rights" Amendment, an important new development on equal pay for women passed almost without notice. The War Labor Board amended its General Order No. 16, which authorizes employers to raise women's pay without requiring approval. The amendment makes it even easier to eliminate inequities. It permits employers to put through raises to equalize women's pay with men's on like jobs without even reporting to the board.

The OFA Labor Advisory Committee meeting held at New York's Hotel Commodore this week offered a real promise of future union activity on the consumer front. The committee had been "in recess" since September, owing to some difficulties with OFA regional authorities, but now this outfit, which groups CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods, has taken a new lead on life as cooperation, long withheld, is being given. One odd aspect of the Wednesday meeting, however, was the scarcity of women delegates. Mrs. Mary House of the AFL Women's Auxiliaries, Mrs. Beatrice Abrams of the CIO Women's Auxiliaries, and a few others formed a tiny minority among the 200 delegates. But it probably won't be that way long. Several of the men cheerfully noted that it's the women who do most of the shopping. "I don't know one cut of beef from another," one said. "My wife does the buying." Martin Lacy, executive secretary of the Building Trades Council, who served as conference chairman, indicated that the committee would do its best to stimulate women's participation in the fight against inflation.

Edith Christensen, who is OFA national liaison officer for women's auxiliaries, told the conference an interesting story about Zanesville, O. There auxiliary members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen started a whole city-wide movement on price control all by themselves. They volunteered for price panels and as price assistants and everything else under the sun and found it was just too much to handle. On their recommendation letters were sent to 65 other communities or organizations and a larger meeting was called where the responsibilities were shared. Zanesville got a better opinion of labor unions and their auxiliaries as a result of the initiative taken by the BRT women, Miss Christensen noted.

The New Haven AFL Central Labor Council has unanimously endorsed President Roosevelt's five-point program, including the National Service Act. Only proviso made was that all five points should be adopted, not No. 5, alone. . . . The national organ of the AFL Painters and Decorators Union carries an announcement of the June world labor conference in London. . . . Three hundred from all sections of labor attended a third cost-of-living conference in the Hampton Roads area of Virginia recently. The drive to control the cost of living is really well advanced in the labor movement there.

First successes have been chalked up by the CIO United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers in the long open shop citrus valley in California and in the fruit and vegetable packing industry in the valley around Mercedes, Tex. They had National Labor Relations Board elections of a kind never seen before by man or boy. Because of employer opposition, notices of elections had to be posted on telephone poles and polling was held in the back of the automobile of the NLB representative. Four elections involving over 150 workers were won in Lindsey, Calif., and in Texas an election covering over 50 was won.

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Editorials**DAILY WORKER** and Comment

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1944

CHOP THEM DOWN**OPA Unites Labor**

THE joint conference of CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhood unions of New York to develop unity on OPA problems is a good omen. Bringing together New York state and city leaders, heads of nearly a fourth of organized labor in the United States, the conference is the latest indication of a growing trend in labor ranks to unite in action.

True, the 200 representatives outlined a very modest program, with only elementary steps to help control prices, rents and in support of subsidies. But the movement could expand quickly if the responsible leaders really follow up the decisions of the conference in a constructive spirit.

The three labor groups came together on the broadest problem for it confronts all workers and the whole people. United, labor could give leadership in all communities in the fight against inflation. We hope that the resolutions adopted at the conference will not remain on paper. We further trust that actual experience with unity on this issue will encourage all forces in the labor movement to take further steps. We are getting closer and closer to the decisive days of 1944. That is why every unity step in labor ranks must also be viewed as a step closer to a joint effort in this year's political campaign.

Mayor LaGuardia spoke for many people—unionists and others—when he told the conference:

"It's nice. I hope it's the beginning of one united labor family."

War Fronts

KWAJALEIN, the largest atoll in the Marshall Islands and the core of the Japanese defense system in that region, is now firmly in our hands. The smooth and almost bloodless success of our attack on the Marshalls reveals how closely knit our Pacific fighting team of infantry, navy and airforce has become. We have forced open still another important door to the vast empire seized by the Japanese military-fascists. As many military observers stress, in the main we are still operating on the outer rim of this empire. But we are gaining important bases from which our forces, now well-trained in combat, can get closer to the heart of the enemy stronghold.

This hemming in of the enemy will facilitate the other offensives which must come from the mainland in China and in southeast Asia. The Cairo conference between Roosevelt, Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek made military decisions which undoubtedly are based on the political and strategic consideration that China is the main land front against Japan. The Anglo-Indian attack in lower Burma and the U.S.-Chinese operations in north Burma, as well as our Pacific operations, swing around the launching of what must be the principal and central offensive in China.

It is because of these basic strategic considerations, that the establishment of unity in China is of first importance to our whole Pacific war. A nation cannot fight effectively when many of its crack divisions are blockading the Communist-led armies and the guerrilla formations, which together engage more than half the enemy troops in

China. Our victory in the Marshalls must drive home the necessity for our nation to work for the reestablishment of national unity in China.

Our new success in the Pacific confirms the correctness of the global strategy, for it shows that we can make significant gains on the Pacific front while mustering our great power for the grand offensive in Europe, the decisive battlefield of the war against the Axis as a whole.

The immense Soviet victories are mounting. From the Gulf of Finland to the Black Sea the whole front is aflame. One Soviet Army is driving into Estonia, another has closed a powerful pincer around a German army of some 150,000 men below Kiev, still another is thrusting deep towards Poland. On the Eastern Front catastrophe for Hitler threatens on all sides, and there are still about four weeks to go before the present winter phase of the Soviet offensive is over.

On our side, the air offensive grows in power, and in Italy we begin to approach Rome, although stiff fighting can be expected before that objective is obtained. The main blow which we are now mounting in the west is bound to fall soon, in accordance with the military plans laid at Tehran. The fighting fronts have never looked as good as they do today. The final drive for complete and joint victory is about to start. All the forces of labor and the people at home must stand united around the Commander-in-Chief, assuring everything for victory.

The Budget Hearing

WHILE Governor Dewey has remained generally silent on the vital war and post-war issues arising out of the Tehran Conference Declaration, his budget gives an inkling of his fundamental attitude.

The Governor, for instance, makes not the slightest effort to contribute to the solution of the critical manpower problem in the state. He doesn't mention the child care tangle which has created considerable difficulty in New York City and elsewhere and which is becoming increasingly pressing as more fathers are drafted and more mothers are needed in industry.

This is only one of the things he "overlooks" while he salts away a surplus that will amount to about \$200,000,000 by the end of the next fiscal year.

What sort of thinking lies behind a budget of that kind? Aside from the utterly callous disregard for the needs of the people, he obviously conceives of the post-war period as one of depression and mass unemployment in which state income will be enormously reduced.

That line of thinking dovetails neatly, of course, with the necessities of his somewhat coy campaign for the Presidency since he bases himself upon the most reactionary elements of the Republican Party in his quest for the nomination, and they will be quite impressed with his budget.

Inevitably, his program comes into clash with the people of the state. Already, in labor and educational circles particularly, there is a strong movement of protest against the budget.

Focal point for the protest will be the budget hearing in Albany, Wednesday. The people of New York have the duty not only to themselves but to the nation to expose the character of Dewey's policy and to defeat his reactionary fiscal program.

The Union Republics

by James S. Allen

THE Union of Soviet Republics consists of 16 Union Republics and 19 Autonomous Republics within the Union Republics. The Union Republics represent the state formations of the 16 principal nations within the Soviet Union. The Autonomous Republics represent nations within the borders of the Union Republic. In addition to these national entities, there are also Autonomous Regions and National Areas within the Union Republics which represent the grouping of various national minorities.

The 16 Union Republics are:

The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, Ukraine, Byelorussia, Uzbekistan, Turkmenia, Tajikistan, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia, Karelo-Finnish, Moldavia, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

The Autonomous Republics are:

Tatar, Bashkir, Daghestan, Burjat-Mongolian, Chechen - Ingush, Chuvash, Kabardino - Balkar, Kalmyk, Komi, Marisk, Mordavia, North Ossetian, Udmurt, Yakut, Nakhichevan, Abkhazian, Ajarian, Kara-Kalpak, and Crimean.

The Supreme Soviet of the USSR has two chambers: the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. One deputy on the basis of 300,000 of the population is elected to the Soviet of the Union. The Soviet of Nationalities represents all nations and peoples on the basis of 25 deputies for each Union Republic, 11 deputies from each Autonomous Republic, five from each Autonomous Region and one from each national area.

Each Union and Autonomous Republic has its own constitution and Supreme Soviet and its own council of People's Commissars.

THIS is the bare outline of the structure of the Soviet Union.

It can be seen that this is a complex national structure, arising from the Soviet policy of according national rights to the many nations and national minorities within the Soviet Union.

The whole process of economic, political and cultural development within the component nations and national minorities of the Soviet Union reached a new high level in the course of the war.

THE Soviet Union is a unique entity in the structure of the Soviet State. The international effects of this change will be important and most favorable to the Tehran peace primarily because of the strength and vitality of the Union Republics and the Soviet Union in their further growth.

Within the old Tsarist Empire, the Great Russians were dominant not only in the sense that they constituted the largest national grouping within the empire but also in the political sense. They dominated the numerous nations, nationalities and tribal communities which had been subjected to the Great Russian power.

Today, the Great Russians are still the largest nation within the Soviet Union. But they do not dominate and oppress the smaller nations. The Leninist-Stalinist national policy is the very antithesis of the policies of the Great Russian landowners and capitalists.

After the Socialist revolution, full equal rights were accorded to all nations and national minorities. But this in itself was not enough to establish equality, due to the economic, political and cultural backwardness of the peoples oppressed and retarded by Tsarism.

It was necessary for the most highly developed nation within the socialist community to take special measures to aid in the economic, political and cultural development of the other nations. The tremendous aid given by the Great Russians to the other nations and national minorities in all these fields is at the heart of the fraternal and friendly co-existence within one union of so many nations. That is why the Soviet Union under conditions of the most terrible war in history has grown even stronger and more firmly united.

IN THE course of the war against Hitler Germany, aid from the Russian Republic to the other nations of the Soviet Union was increased greatly. The Great Russians contributed heavily of their blood in helping liberate the border republics. For the purposes of All-Union defense, many industries

were shifted from the West to the areas of the various interior Republics, and new industrial centers were built. Special pains were taken to increase the production of the collective farms. In connection with conscription, education was even more rapidly extended within the army and in preparation for the army.

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Letters From Our Readers**On A Good Sense of Humor**

Long Island City, New York

Editor, Daily Worker:

Last week James S. Allen jauntily took Freda Kirchway of the "Nation" to task for her article on Browder's report to the Communist National Committee. In the same issue Mike Gold had a fine article on Walter Winchell's aid to the fascists by red-baiting. Both articles were splendid examples of good convincing journalism.

I have felt that thinking Americans can be reached and convinced of our true political stature if we learned to reduce the "intellectual giants" to their proper size. J. S. Allen's article is a fine reducing agent.

When those great liberals talk sense I am sure our writers will be more than glad to weigh their arguments in a serious way.

The American people have a good sense of humor and are great kid-

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not of the paper. We welcome contributions from our friends and foes on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, please keep them brief and to the point. Address letters to 300 words.

ders. I sensed and appreciated this element in Allen's article. I am sure others did too.

DAVID DELMAN.

On Atrocities

Miami, Florida.

Letters to the Editor:

The story of Batasi and Corregidor, released by the War Department, came over the air waves; the horrifying details of the treatment suffered by our brave and comparatively unseasoned fighters in this area at the hands of the bestial Tokio fascists was related slowly, solemnly, earnestly, dispassionately. It stirs the heart of every citizen, of every citizen, of every anti-fascist. It fills us with a burning hatred,

THIRLMA L. PEER.

consuming, determined.

The Soviet citizens have lived with and died by this same sort of treatment ever since that fateful June day, 1941, when Hitler's trained hordes invaded the Soviet Union.

So it is with a profound feeling of respect, and humility and anguish that we Americans come slowly to the full realization of the horrors of Fascism, as our boys and our allies have known it at first hand. Our brave boys in the Pacific area, fighting under terrific odds and meeting barbarism they had heretofore never known, bring to us a vivid picture of the most crying need of the day. We must unite and fight—here at home, as well as on the battle front. We must recognize our native fascists, as they are constantly being further exposed through such agents as "Undercover" and "Sabotage" for example. We must unite behind our President, our Commander-in-chief in our thoughts, deeds, hopes and actions.

PAPERS "PLAY DOWN" STORY

The anti-labor press has done what it could so far to play down this labor cost of living story. The New York Times set the pace by devoting less than 18 column-inches to the committee's voluminous and well-documented findings, while handing out nearly 20 column-inches to hastily-prepared rejoinders by employers and government officials.

The Kiplinger Washington Agency assures its business clients that regardless of the showings of the labor economists or the answers of the employers, the government "will stick to its figures, which are at least authoritative." Reactionary employers, in this case, are quite satisfied to lean on the word of those who, under other circumstances, would probably be reviled as "government bureaucrats."

Facts on War Economy**The Wartime Cost of Living**

By Labor Research Association

The report of the CIO and AFL members of the Presidential Committee on the Cost of Living made public last Sunday is an event of considerable significance.

It represents the joint efforts of the two labor organizations on a common problem relating to national morale and the more effective prosecution of the war.

It is the first time to our knowledge that labor's own research experts have publicly entered the important field of price statistics to point out, with a real wealth of supporting factual data, the flaws and inadequacies in the methods used by government agencies.

B.I.S. INDEX UNRELIABLE

After a careful survey of all the relevant data, after conferring with competent experts in the field, and after making various studies of their own, the labor committee arrived at the conclusion that the retail price index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, usually referred to as a cost of living index and often used in wage negotiations, is now an obsolete instrument for measuring changes in workers' real conditions. It is unreliable as a basis for wage adjustments during the war period.

It is unreliable because, among other things:

1. It covers an insufficient number of food items. And the foods priced for the index are mainly the items which, as it happens, have been held down in price most successfully by the OPA during the war. At the same time the food items not included in the index, but important in the average worker's diet, have risen twice as fast as those included.

2. It does not take account of the disappearance of lower-priced goods from the retail markets or the upgrading tendency, that is the selling of lower-quality goods at prices formerly charged for higher-quality items. This has been most common in the clothing field.

3. It fails to take account of the alarming increase in quality deterioration which constitutes, in effect, a tremendous "hidden increase" in retail prices. If a certain item, say a pair of shoes, lasts only half as long as formerly, the cost of the shoes is doubled just as though the consumer had paid twice as much for the shoes as before.

4. It covers only 34 of the largest cities of the country (56 for food). But the cost of living rises have been much greater in the smaller places and especially in the smaller war-boom towns. This point, incidentally, is admitted by the employers' research agency, the National Industrial Conference Board.

5. It does not of course reflect the violations of price control regulations, or the higher prices of the black markets. Nor does it take into consideration the various wartime changes in family expenditures, the cost of moving to new war centers, the increasing amounts which many workers must spend for meals outside the home or for the upkeep of dual residences, the new outlays for taxes and war bonds, all of which tend to raise living costs.

6. Specifically the committee's economists found that between January, 1941, base date of the "Little Steel" wage formula, and January, 1944:

1. The cost of living as a whole rose at least 45 per cent whereas the B.I.S. index showed a rise of only 24 per cent.

2. Food, the most important item in workers' budgets, and increasingly so for the low-income family, had gone up in this period 74.2 per cent, although the B.I.S. index showed a rise of only 40.2 per cent.

3. Clothing costs climbed 72.2 per cent instead of 33.7 per cent shown on the official index.

4. Rents had advanced about 15 per cent, not 8 per cent as the B.I.S. index would indicate.

5. Housefurnishings' prices were up 62 per cent, not 27.8 per cent as the government index would have it.

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5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

FEBRUARY 5, 1939

MOSCOW—Outstanding directors, writers and actors of the Soviet film industry, among them Sergei Eisenstein and Nikolai Cherkasov, were this week awarded the coveted honor, the Order of Lenin. The awards were made by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which gave a similar award to Mosfilm, Moscow film studio, for its outstanding achievements in the year 1938.

In addition to Eisenstein, the famous director of "Ten Days That Shook the World," and Nikolai Cherkasov, who acted the lead roles in "Peter the First" and "Baltic Deputy," the award was also given to Honored Artist Merzhinsky for his role as "Professor Mamlock."

Eisenstein's latest film, "Alexander Nevsky," for which he was given the award, has created a sensation in the USSR.

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